

IN TIGERTOWN

ROOSEVELT HEARDS THE TAMMANY BEAST IN ITS LAIR.

Spare Neither Its Croak-Like Cuckoo Nor Its Keeper, the Boss Friend of W. J. Bryan.

SPEAKS TO A MULTITUDE

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN FILLED WITH ENTHUSIASTIC PEOPLE.

Who Greeted the Governor's Political Shots with Approving Cries of "Soak 'Em Again."

TRIBUTE TO GOLD DEMOCRATS

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD SPECIALLY HONORED BY ROOSEVELT.

Speech by Grover Cleveland's Former Secretary of the Treasury, Who Is Now for McKinley.

INCIDENTS OF THE EVENING

DEMONSTRATION WHEN THE GOVERNOR ARRIVED IN NEW YORK.

And a Greater Ebullition of Enthusiasm Later on the Streets and at the Garden.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—This city overflowed with Republican enthusiasm to-night on the occasion of the reception arranged for Governor Roosevelt, candidate of the party for Vice President. Beginning with the arrival at the Grand Central station at 5:30 o'clock until long towards midnight, when the Governor went, tired and weary, to his sister's home for the night, there was such a series of receptions, such a burning of fireworks, such electrical displays and such volumes of eloquence as is seldom seen in New York. It was the climax of the candidate's tour of many thousands miles, and his friends and admirers made the streets ring with their shouts of welcome home.

As early as 5 o'clock the crowds began to gather at the Grand Central station to see "Teddy" come home. Many of the men and women arrived in carriages, and the crowd to a great extent was a well-dressed one. Police on foot to the number of one hundred controlled the throng and four mounted ones acted as the Governor's body-guard through the crowd. Some minutes before train time the reception committee arrived at the station. There was an open carriage for the Governor. In it were Gen. Francis V. Greene and Secretary George R. Manchester, of the county committee, and Cornelius N. Bliss. In other carriages were William Barnes, Jr., Senator N. E. Scott, William H. Ten Eyck and other party leaders. When the Governor's train came in on time one very demonstrative well-dressed man broke through the lines and shouted: "Just like Teddy. Right on the minute."

This was the signal for the crowd, which broke into a great cheer. Mr. Bliss was first to greet Governor Roosevelt. He shook hands cordially and told the Governor he looked fine.

"Thank you; I'm in perfect health," replied the Governor. He smiled and shook every member of the committee by the hand. As he passed along the platform he was kept bowing to the crowd.

MADE "TEDDY" SMILE.

"Hooray for Teddy!" "Three cheers for the Governor!" "What's the matter with the next Vice President?" were some of the things which made the Governor smile. At the end of the platform there was a minute of delay, and a number of women insisted on shaking hands with the Governor. The party finally got into the carriages and away to Fifth avenue. The crowd kept up the cheering until the party was out of view. The route was straight down the avenue to the hotel. The Governor was cheered along the line, and at the Fifth avenue Hotel the scenes about the station were largely repeated.

The doors of Madison-square Garden were opened to the public at 5 o'clock. The big amphitheater was surrounded by the policemen drawn up in single file on the curb, while inside the building were scores of bluecoats. Outside the garden, waiting for the opening of the doors, was an orderly crowd. There was no rushing or confusion. Inside were two regimental bands, one at each end of the garden. They continually played, alternating, during the three hours' wait. Popular airs were played mostly and were loudly applauded. Frequently campaign songs were sung by three quartets.

The decorations were profuse, the stars and stripes predominating. The speakers' stand was draped with bunting, and directly beneath the front rail were the coats of arms of the State. Serving a double purpose of a decoration and a sounding board were huge sheets of yellow and white bunting, which completely covered the iron girders. In every seat was a small American flag, to which was fastened a button of Governor Roosevelt in his Rough Rider uniform.

Most of the seats were occupied by 7 o'clock. The many groups of paraders began to reach the square soon after 8 o'clock, and as each contingent arrived there was more cheering and more burning of Greek fire and rockets. There were some little accidents caused by overanxious crowds rushing from one attraction to another, but nothing serious was reported in this line.

The Governor took only the necessary time to remove some of the stains of travel, and then, with the reception committee and a few others, sat down to an informal dinner in Parlor DR. While the Governor was at dinner the crowds gathered in Madison square.

At 8:30 o'clock the fireworks display began. Great set pieces of "the full dinner pail" and representations of President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt were cheered vigorously. The Democratic motto-

scope on the Bartholdi Hotel roof was at work all the time throwing mottos on Dewey's arch, on the clouds and walls of buildings around the square, but the Republicans ignored it. Another feature was the playing of the many bands in unison, directed by a searchlight, and the vast chorus singing.

Madison square, for its entire length and breadth, was one glittering garden of color in honor of Roosevelt. From shortly after dark until late in the night the tumult continued. The fireworks display began at dark and filled the air continuously for hours. While the display of fireworks was at its height the big chorus of 5,000 voices, led by Bandmaster George L. Humphrey, of the Seventh Regiment Band, burst forth with the strains of "The Star-spangled Banner" in Madison-square Park. Bandmaster Humphrey directing the chorus from the garden tower by means of the searchlight there. "America" was rendered by the chorus, it also being directed in the same manner. The music, like the fireworks, was received with great applause by the multitude which thronged every available foot of space for blocks around Madison-square Garden. The big set pieces, which were to display the pictures of McKinley, Roosevelt, Washington and Lincoln, were reserved for the close of the illumination. As they were set off, one by one, accompanied by serial displays, they won the admiration and applause of the big crowds. One huge piece, when it was set off, bore in letters of red fire the motto "Sound Money and Prosperity," and below it "Our Next President," with President McKinley's picture. Not until after Governor Roosevelt reached the garden and was well along in his speech did the parades begin to reach Madison square in any force. Coming from so many points, there was more than a delay, and the first columns, scheduled to arrive about 7:30, were from ten minutes to three-quarters of an hour late. But when they did finally begin to converge on the square there was a spectacle which is seldom seen. By 9 o'clock every street seemed to lead to Madison square, and from every thoroughfare they came, the thousands and tens of thousands. They had torches, and transparencies, and flags, and dinner pails, and enthusiasm. It is estimated that about 50,000 persons took part in the parades.

SANG AND SHOUTED.

Around the Madison square groups marched and counter-marched, and cheered, and sang, and shouted. Tons of fireworks (CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

C. L. ALVORD'S CRIME

EXPLANATION BY VICE PRESIDENT HINE, OF THE ROBBED BANK.

Suspicion of the Defalcation First Aroused by Changes Made in the Clearing House Sheet.

DETECTED BY A BANK CLERK

WHO REPORTED THE MATTER TO THE ASSISTANT CASHIER.

Latter Made an Examination and Found Proof of Fraud—Alvord Not Seen Since Oct. 18.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—In order to make clear certain alleged misstatements Vice President Hine, of the First National Bank, to-day explained in detail some of the incidents leading to the discovery of Alvord's crime. In the first place Mr. Hine said Alvord had worked steadily and without suspicion until the afternoon of the 18th inst. By the merest accident a clerk saw him make certain entries in the clearing-house sheet, and, while he thought this unusual, said nothing about it to anybody until shortly after 4 o'clock. By that time Alvord had gone, but it was expected he would return, as he had some work to finish.

When Alvord failed to return the clerk who had seen him make the entries made casual mention of the matter to Assistant Cashier Backus. The latter, without suspecting that anything was wrong, looked over Alvord's balance and soon found several discrepancies. He was on the point of leaving matters for Alvord's adjustment when he decided to make a further examination and soon saw that many items had been deliberately falsified. By this time the suspicions of the assistant cashier had become very much aroused. All the high officials of the bank had gone for the day, but, gathering a number of clerks, Mr. Backus went hurriedly over the note teller's books and in a few moments had overwhelming proof of Alvord's guilt.

Mr. Hine did not say how Alvord learned that he was under suspicion, but he confirmed the report that the note teller returned to the bank early on Thursday evening and, seeing others at work upon his books, realized that he had been discovered. Alvord had not been under surveillance up to that time, although it has been said that he was suspected early in the 16th inst. The bank officials are convinced that he did not go to his home the night of the 18th and they are also convinced that he has not been there since the morning of that date.

Alvord's crime came to light three days after the National Bank examiners completed their examination. While the First National Bank officials admit that Alvord's wrongdoing is in no degree the result of any laxity on the part of the examiners, yet they seem somewhat annoyed at what they regard as misrepresentations on the part of those attached to the office of the Controller of the Currency at Washington.

A reward of \$5,000 will be offered by the bank for the arrest and detention of L. Alvord. This conclusion was arrived at, and the announcement made to-day after a long conference of the bank officials with Captain McClusky, of the Detective Bureau.

It was said at Mount Vernon, the home of Alvord, to-night that he was seen in Mount Vernon early on Tuesday morning by a man who has known Alvord for years. The man passed by him as Alvord alighted at his house. The man says Alvord jumped back when he saw him, and after he passed hurried into the house.

It is also said by others that Alvord boarded the Stamford accommodation train at Mount Vernon depot the same morning and went eastward. This train was to Stamford only, but a few minutes later an express reaches Stamford. This train runs through to Hartford.

The belief is general at Mount Vernon that had Chief Foley been asked to make an arrest when the defalcation was first known Alvord would now be under arrest.

RAILROAD MEN

LISTEN TO SENATORS M. A. HANNA AND J. C. BURROWS.

Big Political Demonstration by Republican Employees of the Railways Entering Chicago.

AUDITORIUM WAS TOO SMALL

MANY COULD NOT FIND STANDING ROOM IN THE GREAT HALL.

Outdoor Meeting on the Lake Front Necessary, Which Was Addressed by Senator Hanna.

DAY MEETING BROKEN UP

"PROSPERITY WAGON" MOBBED BY "A GANG OF ROWDY BRYANITES."

Bricks, Paving Blocks, Tin Cans and Eggs Thrown at Republican "Heart-to-Heart" Speakers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The Auditorium was filled to-night with an immense audience, brought together to hear Senators Marcus A. Hanna, of Ohio, and Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, under the auspices of the Republican railroad employees of Chicago. The audience was, to a large extent, composed of railroad men, and the chairman of the meeting was Lot Brown, local agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Unbounded enthusiasm was manifested throughout the speeches, and a large crowd, unable to find room in the Auditorium, was entertained by local orators on the lake front. An elaborate display of fireworks followed the close of the meetings.

Senator Burrows was the first speaker. He said the issue of imperialism was absurd and he would waste no time discussing it. "If continued in power," he said, "the Republican party will continue the policy of protection to American industries, maintain the public credit and will never issue one dollar, whether coin or paper, that is not worth its face in gold. It has established the gold standard, and under no circumstances will it take a step backward. If Mr. Bryan is elected, he and the four parties back of him will bring to this country absolute free trade and will establish the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

After making a brief speech in the open air Senator Hanna entered the Auditorium near the close of Mr. Burrows' address. He was given a generous round of applause, and when he rose to speak the audience cheered for several moments. "This is the issue of imperialism, and in coercion," said Senator Hanna, "that I have ever seen. I am in sympathy with the men gathered here, even if they are here under orders, as has been charged by the opposition. But I think the only coercion they have had is the coercion of their own consciences."

"I saw the President yesterday and told him about this rowdyism to-night, and he sends greeting to the loyal railway men of Illinois. Now, imperialism and other colonial issues in this campaign are only designed to bewilder and mislead the voters. It is an insult to the intelligence of the people to think that they do not know and understand the questions which affect them so directly as those which are the paramount issues in this campaign. In sheer desperation Bryan has abandoned the real issues, and has descended to the low plane of a demagogue, and is making his appeal on the issue of class against class. That is an admission of defeat. If the business men thought there was a possibility of Bryan being elected President you would see such a paralysis of business as has never been known before."

The senator then reviewed financial conditions in the United States during the last two administrations, and claimed that the benefit of improved conditions accrued in large measure to the laboring men, and particularly the railroad men.

As to the question of trusts he continued: "Bryan does not know what a trust is, and has advanced no arguments as to the proper way to suppress them. The Democratic papers have been saying that I said there are no trusts. I made the statement that there were no trusts commercially and legally in the United States. My position on this question is that a trust under the law is an organization where the capital stock is put into the hands of trustees and the products of the concern are handled by trustees, and the men who own the stock have no control over the business. The Sherman law has put its hand upon every such organization and wiped it out. The Sherman law was passed by a Republican Congress, and every State in the North that passed anti-trust laws did so through Republican legislation. But Bryan claims that every manufacturing institution in the United States that controls large interests is a trust. He says his remedy would be to put upon the free list every product of every industry in a trust. If he had the power he would do this, except in the case of the ice trust and the cotton-bale trust. If that was done every branch of manufacturing in the United States would be paralyzed. The result would be no revenue to the government, therefore direct taxation would be the only method of raising the expenses of the government."

MOBBED BY HOODLUMS.

"Heart-to-Heart" Prosperity Wagon Attacked by Bryanites.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Republican arguments were answered by bricks, paving blocks, tin cans, mallets, vegetables, chunks of bread and eggs to-day at Superior and Townsend streets. A "prosperity wagon" sent out for a "heart-to-heart" talk with the furnace factory employees was the center of a riot in which 500 men participated. Two of the speakers on the wagon were painfully injured, a colored quartet sent out was put to flight and the wagon was given rough treatment. The injured: O. H. McCONOUGHIE, hit on head with wooden mallet.

W. R. FROST, an attorney, elbow dislocated and back bruised.

About 1,000 men attended the meeting.

Trouble began a few minutes after the chairman had introduced the first speaker. Somebody threw a brick. A moment later somebody else threw a paving block, and then it seemed that everybody in the crowd was throwing something. The melee lasted for fully ten minutes, when a patrol wagon filled with policemen arrived and scattered the belligerents.

Greatest Parade of the Campaign.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Over 125,000 men, representing every branch of industry in and around Chicago, are expected to take part in the parade to-morrow which is to be the feature of the closing days of the Republican campaign in Chicago. Starting at 10 a. m., the parades will march through the streets of the downtown business district, reviewed by Senator Hanna, National Committeeman Payne of Wisconsin, New of Indiana, Kerns of Missouri, and others, and allowing for from 8,000 to 10,000 men an hour it is estimated that the last man will not reach the point of dismissal before 10 p. m.

The parade will be replete with novelties. Two live elephants at the head of the line will represent the contribution of the Marquette Club to the parade. The Chicago & Alton Railroad will have a steam traction engine drawing an almost full size chair car. Scores of floats and decorated automobiles and a hundred bands on foot and in wagons will be features. The parade is expected to be nearly forty miles in length.

Democratic Oratory by the Score.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—State street, from Randolph to Van Buren, will be the forum to-morrow night for Democratic oratory. All along this broad thoroughfare Democratic leaders of national prominence will address the crowd from wagons. Besides Adlai E. Stevenson the list of speakers will include Senator Blackman, of Kentucky; Representative Bailey, of Texas; Webster Davis, Mayor Harrison, ex-Governor Hogan, of Texas, and nearly two score of others. The street will be illuminated as much as possible, and there will be bands in plenty.

Foraker Speaks to 14,000.

MARIETTA, O., Oct. 26.—The greatest political demonstration in the history of Marietta was the reception tendered Senator Foraker to-night. There were five thousand marchers in line. The senator spoke to an overflow meeting of eight thousand, then to six thousand in the Auditorium Hall.

ARMY TO BE REDUCED

WILL SOON BE CUT TO 27,500, UNLESS THERE BE NEW LAWS.

Statement That Shows W. J. Bryan Is Crying "Imperialism" Without a Particle of Cause.

WHEN THE ELECTION IS OVER

AND FILIPINOS REALIZE BRYAN'S PROMISES WERE IN VAIN.

There Will Be a Material Reduction of the Force in the Islands—McKinley's Recommendation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Republican national committee issued the following statement concerning the United States army to-day:

"Reports received from the War Department at Washington by the Republican national committee give news of the gradual reduction of the forces of occupation in the army. General Davis, commanding the Department of Porto Rico, recommends that the troops on that island be withdrawn almost entirely. He thinks eighteen companies sufficient to govern the island. As Porto Rico is an important naval station, however, artillerymen will be needed there still to man the forts, especially at San Juan. Orders have been issued for the reduction of the troops in China and plans made for their final withdrawal. It is hoped that when the election is over the situation will improve sufficiently in the Philippines to warrant a material reduction of the forces there. Secretary Root recently called attention to the fact that in the fall of 1898 when President McKinley recommended the retention of 100,000 men in the army he was arguing for a decrease and not an increase, for then there were 72,000 men in service. The war with Spain was not ended, for the peace treaty had not been ratified. In the meantime people should remember that unless there is further legislation on the subject the army will drop back to its former limit of 27,500 men next July, which is only one-third of what it was in proportion to the size of the country, so great has been the growth in population. This makes little allowance for the elaborate scheme of coast fortifications proposed by the late Samuel J. Tilden for the protection of a peaceful republic."

Mr. Babcock's Claims.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Representative J. W. Babcock, chairman of the Republican national congressional committee, asserted to-night that his party would have a majority of not less than seventeen in the next national House of Representatives, two more than it has in the present House, and eight more than the number needed to elect a speaker. Mr. Babcock's committee manages the national campaign for congressmen, as the national committee manages that for the President, special attention being given to close districts. He says the Republicans will, without doubt, elect 187 members of the Fifty-seventh Congress. Necessary to organize the House, 173. "During the past thirty days," he said, "there has been a marked change in the conditions, more so than in any campaign with which I have been connected since 1894."

All Over But the Shouting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Representative John Dalsell, of Pittsburg, returned to Washington to-day from a stumping tour. Said he "it is all over but the shouting. McKinley and Roosevelt will sweep the country. I have made speeches in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois. The Republicans will carry every one of these States by good majorities. I feel pretty sure the next House will be Republican by a good working majority. In Pennsylvania the Republicans will take five districts away from the Democrats."

IN NEW JERSEY

ANOTHER DAY SPENT BY W. J. BRYAN IN THE MOSQUITO STATE.

Forgot That He Is a Circus, and That People Are Drawn by Curiosity to See Him and His Show.

FIRST SPEECH AT HOBOKEN

WHERE HE SPOKE OF THE CROWDS AS BEING CONVERTS TO BRYANISM.

Tried to Frighten Children by Saying Republicans Are Training Them to Become Human Targets.

ADDRESSES IN OTHER CITIES

FAIR AUDIENCES, BUT NOT OVER-ABUNDANCE OF ENTHUSIASM.

Good Turnout in Paterson, the Anarchist Stronghold, and at Newark—In New York to Night.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—W. J. Bryan to-day concluded his campaign tour of the State of New Jersey. The day was a successful one in that the crowds which he addressed were both attentive and of fair size, but the majority of them were neither so large nor as demonstrative as those of New York. To-day was given up to a section of New Jersey which is populated largely by people who do business in New York city. The tour was made over the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad, the most distant point touched being Dover, forty miles south of New York. The other towns at which speeches were made were Hoboken, Harrison, Orange, Summit, Morristown, Boonton, Paterson, Belleville and Newark, three speeches being made at the latter place.

In reality, Mr. Bryan's Thursday work extended into to-day, for he did not retire until morning until about 2 o'clock, and one of the pleasantest occasions of last night was the last of the series. When he reached his hotel in Hoboken, after his carriage tour of the city, he found about five hundred German citizens awaiting his arrival. They insisted on tendering him a serenade and sang several of the songs of the fatherland. Mr. Bryan expressed himself as highly gratified with the Jersey campaign. Mr. Bryan will make a brief run into Connecticut to-morrow, speaking at New Haven and Bridgeport, but will return in time to participate in the meeting of the Democratic clubs in New York city to-morrow night.

SPEECH IN HOBOKEN.

In his speech at Hoboken early this morning Mr. Bryan said he believed that when Democratic principles as now presented were understood they would be received as favorably in the East as in the West. He then contrasted his reception in New Jersey at this time with the reception of 1896, and in this connection he said: "I am glad to have an opportunity to defend our cause here, for I feel confident that the policies for which the Democratic party stands will appeal to the American people when those principles are fully understood, and it has been gratifying to note the change that has taken place in the last four years. It is gratifying to find a much more intelligent and thoughtful people than we found when, four years ago, I had occasion to visit these parts. I said then, in leaving home for New York, that I was going into the enemy's country. This year those who left us in 1896 have largely returned, and they have brought with them the votes of the people. I am glad to see that I did not complain when men left us in 1896, for I have always contended that a man who votes for Bryan and that he has a right to do with it as he pleased; and I never doubted but that the great mass of the people would eventually see the error of their ways. I contended in 1896 that the Republican party was giving too much ground to the left and too little to the right, and that the people were being misled by the Republican party. I contended in 1896 that the Republican party was giving too much ground to the left and too little to the right, and that the people were being misled by the Republican party. I contended in 1896 that the Republican party was giving too much ground to the left and too little to the right, and that the people were being misled by the Republican party."

Proceeding, the speaker denounced the trusts as "industrial despots," and declared that the Republican party was fostering them. "Some one has said," Mr. Bryan continued, "that he did not object to the bedbug so much, but that he did object to the way he made a living. So he objected to the trusts. The comparison caused loud applause."

REPUBLICANS RIDICULED.

Taking up the question of the Philippines, Mr. Bryan gave what, he said, was a Republican speech in support of the Republican policy. This presentation was as follows: "We are very sorry we have got the Philippines islands; we did not intend to get them, but they were thrown into our lap, and it is our duty to keep them. God commands it, and it will pay." Mr. Bryan then related the biblical story of Naboth's vineyard and said: "I wish that on the Sunday before election every preacher in the United States would take for his text that story of Naboth's vineyard, and I will tell you how they would treat it. Every opponent of imperialism would condemn Ahab for wanting the vineyard and every imperialist preacher would condemn Naboth for not letting Ahab have it."

The first stop out of Hoboken was at the town of Harrison, where Mr. Bryan talked for ten minutes. In connection with his discussion of the army question he referred to the presence of a number of boys in the crowd, saying: "I see in the rear of this crowd children with their flags. I have hope for the child who is mentally developed, who is taught to respect the rights of citizenship and protect his own rights, and then give others equal rights. I want the United States to spend our money in developing the minds and hearts of our people, not in sending an army seven thousand miles away to destroy the love of liberty in the minds and hearts of other people. I don't want the little boys growing up in this land to have no higher ambition than to furnish targets for bullets. If God had intended that a man should be a target he would have made him of wood or iron. He would not have made him of flesh and blood."

In his speech at Summit, Mr. Bryan said that Democratic success would not menace

the fortune of any man who acquires his wealth by legitimate methods and is willing to give his adequate return to society. That prospect was no menace to the man who wants to eat only the bread he earns and to earn the bread which he eats, but it might be regarded, he said, as a menace to the wealth which was not earned by legitimate means.

CLASS AGAINST CLASS.

At Morristown Mr. Bryan spoke for ten minutes from the platform of his private car to an audience which was both fair in size and attentive in demeanor. Among other things, he said: "You have here a residence section, and it is in such a section as this where Republicans attempt to frighten the people by telling them that the Democratic party is trying to array one class against another. It is not true. The Democratic party is trying to weld society together into a harmonious whole. The Democratic party is trying to teach the interdependence of the classes. It is trying to bring people to love each other, by making them to do justice to each other, for if I know my own purpose it is not to make people enemies but to make them friends."

The people of Orange turned out in large numbers to greet Mr. Bryan. They exploded giant crackers and fired cannon upon his arrival, and the fronts of many of the houses were decorated with the national colors. He spoke at that place for about twenty-five minutes, and his speech was liberally cheered. He dwelt on the trust question and was led by a question as to the monopoly which a copyright gives an author to again define, as he had done in many of his speeches, what he conceived to be the difference between the monopoly given by a patent or a copyright and the monopoly that is based on the suppression of the natural laws of the market.

Mr. Bryan made the longest stop of to-day at Dover. He spoke at that place for about an hour and addressed a large crowd. He referred in this speech to criticism of (CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

BREACH OF PROMISE

SENATOR SULLIVAN, OF MISSISSIPPI, ASKED TO PAY \$50,000.

Suit Brought by Mai Lucy Leeton, Who Makes Several Sensational Allegations.

LIKE THE POLLARD CASE

IF THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE PLAINTIFF ARE NOT FALSE.

Senator Sullivan Indignant, and Says the Woman Is Merely Trying to Extort Money from Him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A suit for \$50,000 damages for breach of promise against United States Senator William V. Sullivan, of Mississippi, was filed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court this afternoon by Mai Lucy Leeton, of Oxford, Miss. The plaintiff in her affidavit alleges that she, "an unmarried woman, at the request of the defendant undertook and promised to marry him and the defendant undertook to marry her, and the plaintiff has without cause or right refused to do so." The plaintiff claims that she met Senator Sullivan about Oct. 7, 1896, in his law office at Oxford, he being employed by her brother-in-law. She claims that he made protestations of affection to her and began by wiles and artifices to induce the plaintiff to accompany him on a journey to Chattanooga, Tenn. Plaintiff claims she refused to go with him, but allowed him to correspond with her. She was at that time married, but not living with her husband.

Plaintiff claims that Senator Sullivan promised to marry her, and that he would do so, and that she should occupy as high a position as any lady in the land. About Dec. 1, 1896, the plaintiff, at the request of the defendant, went with him to New Orleans. In January, 1896, according to the affidavit filed to-day, the defendant placed plaintiff in the hands of a woman named Mrs. Nelson, Tenn., paying her tuition and board. In May, 1897, he secured a divorce for her. The affidavit then alleges that May 10 of that year plaintiff and defendant lived together in Alexandria, Va., as Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Sutton, claiming plaintiff as his wife. Later he placed her in the Fauquier Female Institute at Warrenton, Pa., as his niece, where she remained from January to June, 1898, the defendant writing to her every day and promising her he would marry her in the summer. During this time plaintiff claims she had an offer of marriage from a young man who lived near her home, and the defendant consented to consent to break off their relations. The latter, she claims, urged that she should not marry the young man, but wait and marry him the following summer.

The affidavit also recites that the couple lived together in Washington and that the defendant finally notified plaintiff that he was not financially able to marry her. Also that plaintiff, hearing defendant was ill in June, 1898, came to Washington to see him and found him rooming with a woman whom he had brought from Hot Springs, Miss. She claims that the defendant offered her \$1,000 to go home and not expose him before said woman. The plaintiff refused to do this, and claims that the defendant abused her and left her without money, friends or means to live on.

The court this afternoon issued the usual writ for services on the defendant to show cause within twenty days of service why judgment should not be had. The writ is in the hands of the marshal for this District for service. Senator Sullivan is out of the city. The case cannot reach a trial for several months in the present condition of the docket.

What Sullivan Says.

PENSION LAWS

SPEAKER HENDERSON SHOWS DEMOCRACY IS AGAINST THEM.

He Makes a Stinging Address to Thousands of Enthusiastic Republicans at Terre Haute.

A GREAT RALLY AT DUNKIRK

IMMENSE CROWD HEARS SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WILSON.

He Tells the Farmers What the Administration's Policies Are Doing for Their Interests.

SPEECHES BY J. L. GRIFFITHS

BEDFORD, BLOOMINGTON AND NEW ALBANY HEAR HIM.